

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

AUDRA DEPINA; ACCESS NOW, INC., a not-for-profit corporation; and R. DAVID NEW,

Case No.

Plaintiffs,

v.

FASHION NOVA, INC.,

Filed Electronically

Defendant.

**COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION
REQUIRING CHANGES TO CORPORATE POLICY AND THE ELIMINATION OF
DIGITAL ACCESS BARRIERS PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2)**

Audra Depina, Access Now, Inc., and R. David New (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) seek a permanent injunction requiring a change in Fashion Nova, Inc.’s (“Defendant” or the “Company”) corporate policies to cause Defendant’s website to become, and remain, accessible. In support thereof, Plaintiffs assert as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this action against Defendant and assert that its website is not accessible to blind and visually impaired consumers in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.* (the “ADA”). Plaintiffs seek a permanent injunction to cause a change in Defendant’s corporate policies related to its web-based technologies so that Defendant’s Website (defined herein) will become, and will remain, accessible. The Website at issue is the following: www.fashionnova.com (the “Website”).

2. While the increasing pervasiveness of digital information presents an unprecedented opportunity to increase access to goods and services for people with perceptual or

motor disabilities, website developers and web content developers often implement digital technologies without regard to whether those technologies can be accessed by individuals with disabilities. This is notwithstanding the fact that accessible technology is both readily available and cost effective.

3. Blind and visually impaired consumers must use screen reading software or other assistive technologies in order to access website content. Defendant's Website contains digital barriers which limit the ability of blind and visually impaired consumers to access the sites.

4. Plaintiffs have patronized Defendant's Website in the past, and intend to continue to patronize Defendant's Website. However, unless Defendant is required to eliminate the access barriers at issue and required to change its policies so that access barriers do not reoccur on Defendant's Website, Plaintiffs will continue to be denied full access to the Website as described, and will be deterred from fully using Defendant's Website.

5. The ADA expressly contemplates the type of injunctive relief that Plaintiffs seek in this action. In relevant part, the ADA requires:

In the case of violations of . . . this title, injunctive relief shall include an order to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities....Where appropriate, injunctive relief shall also include requiring the . . . modification of a policy . . .

42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2).

6. Because Defendant's Website has never been accessible and because Defendant does not have, and has never had, a corporate policy that is reasonably calculated to cause its Website to become and remain accessible, Plaintiffs invoke 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and seek a permanent injunction requiring:

- a) that Defendant retain a qualified consultant acceptable to Plaintiffs ("Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant") and who shall assist it in improving the accessibility of

its Website so that it complies with version 2.0 of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (“WCAG 2.0 AA”);

- b) that Defendant work with the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant to ensure that all employees involved in website development and content development be given web accessibility training on a periodic basis calculated to achieve ongoing compliance with WCAG 2.0 AA;
- c) that Defendant work with the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant to perform an automated accessibility audit on a periodic basis to evaluate whether Defendant’s Website continues to comply with WCAG 2.0 AA on an ongoing basis;
- d) that Defendant work with the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant to perform end-user accessibility/usability testing on a periodic basis with said testing to be performed by individuals with various disabilities to evaluate whether Defendant’s Website continues to comply with WCAG 2.0 AA on an ongoing basis; and,
- e) that Defendant work with the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant to create an accessibility policy that will be posted on its Website, along with an e-mail address and toll free phone number to report accessibility-related problems.¹

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This Court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12188.

8. Plaintiffs’ claims asserted herein arose in this judicial district.

9. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) in that this is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred.

¹ Web-based technologies have features and content that are modified on a daily, and in some instances an hourly, basis, and a one time “fix” to an inaccessible website will not cause the website to remain accessible without a corresponding change in corporate policies related to those web-based technologies. To evaluate whether an inaccessible website has been rendered accessible, and whether corporate policies related to web-based technologies have been changed in a meaningful manner that will cause the website to remain accessible, the website must be reviewed on periodic basis using both automated accessibility screening tools and end user testing by disabled individuals.

PARTIES

10. Plaintiff Depina is, and at all times relevant hereto, has been a resident of Massachusetts. Plaintiff Depina is, and at all times relevant hereto, has been legally blind and is therefore a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2) and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.*

11. Plaintiff Access Now, Inc. (“ANI”) is a non-profit organization that provides advocacy services on behalf of blind and other disabled individuals who are members of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2) and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.* Plaintiff ANI has members representing 47 states, including residents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. ANI is engaged in seeking compliance with the ADA through education efforts to correct violations when found, and when necessary and appropriate, in litigation to require persons and entities in violation of the ADA to comply with the Act. One of the primary purposes of the ANI is to represent its members to assure that public accommodations are accessible to and useable by its members, and to assure that its members are not discriminated against because of their disabilities, or denied the benefits of the services, programs, and activities of public accommodations. ANI members continued to be discriminated against by Defendant’s lack of compliance.

12. Plaintiff New is, and at all times relevant hereto, has been a resident of the State of Florida. Plaintiff New is, and at all times relevant hereto, has been legally blind and is therefore a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2) and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.* Plaintiff New is a member of and serves as President of Plaintiff ANI.

13. Defendant Fashion Nova, Inc. is a California corporation with its principal place of business located at 8401 Van Nuys Blvd., Ste. 23, Panorama City, CA 91402. Defendant is a clothing retailer. Through its Website, Defendant offers for sale to the public a wide assortment of dresses, skirts, tops, rompers, jumpsuits, sweaters, jackets, jeans, shorts, leggings, pants, and more. Defendant's Website is a public accommodations pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

14. The internet has become a significant source of information and a means for conducting everyday activities such as shopping, banking, etc. for both sighted and blind and visually-impaired persons, as well as individuals with other perceptual or motor disabilities.

15. Blind individuals may access websites by using keyboards in conjunction with screen reader software that converts text to audio. Screen reader software provides the primary method by which a blind person may independently use the internet. Unless websites are designed to be read by screen reader software, blind individuals are unable to fully access websites and the information, products and services available through the sites.

16. The international website standards organization, W3C, has published WCAG 2.0 AA. WCAG 2.0 AA provides widely accepted guidelines for making websites accessible to individuals with disabilities. These guidelines have been endorsed by the United States Department of Justice, Department of Transportation, U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (the “Access Board”), and numerous federal courts.

17. The Department of Justice utilizes the WCAG 2.0 Standards as a benchmark for satisfying the requirements of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182(a) and 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii). *See, e.g.*, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability, Accessibility of Web Information and Services of State and Local Government Entities and Public Accommodations, 75 Fed. Reg. 43460, 43465

(July 26, 2010) (stating that WCAG 2.0 Guidelines provide "recognized voluntary international guidelines for Web accessibility").

18. The Department of Transportation adopted a Final Rule on November 12, 2013 requiring U.S. and foreign air carriers to conform their websites' public-facing pages to the WCAG 2.0 (AA) standards by December 12, 2016.

19. The Access Board published a Final Rule on January 18, 2017 requiring all websites and electronic content of federal agencies to conform to the WCAG 2.0 AA standards within one year.

20. Through its Website, Defendant offers products for online sale and home delivery. Defendant's Website also helps users view and purchase products, read product descriptions and prices, create and read product reviews, review size guides, and perform a variety of other functions.

21. Plaintiffs are permanently blind and use screen reader software in order to access the internet and read website content.

22. Despite several attempts to use and navigate the Website, Plaintiffs have been denied the full use and enjoyment of the facilities, goods, and services available on the Website as a result of access barriers.

23. The barriers at the Website have caused a denial of Plaintiffs' full and equal access multiple times in the past, and now deter Plaintiffs from attempting to use Defendant's Website.

24. The access barriers at the Website, include but are not limited to, the following:

- a) A text equivalent for every non-text element is not provided;
- b) Information about the meaning and structure of content is not conveyed by more than the visual presentation of content;

- c) Text cannot be resized up to 200 percent without assistive technology so that it may still be viewed without loss of content or functionality;
- d) The purpose of each link cannot be determined from the link text alone or from the link text and its programmatically determined link context;
- e) Changing the setting of any user interface component may automatically cause a change of context unless the user has been informed before using the component;
- f) Labels or instructions are not always provided when content requires user input;
- g) In content implemented using markup languages, elements do not always have complete start and end tags, are nested according to their specifications, may contain duplicate attributes, and IDs are not always unique; and
- h) The name and role of all UI elements cannot be programmatically determined; things that can be set by the user cannot be programmatically set; and/or notification of changes to these items is not available to user agents, including assistive technology.

25. If the Website were accessible, Plaintiffs could independently shop for and research products on Defendant's Website.

26. Though Defendant has centralized policies regarding the maintenance and operation of its Website, Defendant has never had a plan or policy that is reasonably calculated to make its Website fully accessible to, and independently usable by, blind people.

27. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiffs and other blind individuals will continue to be unable to independently use the Website in violation of their rights under the ADA.

SUBSTANTIVE VIOLATION
(Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq.)

28. The allegations contained in the previous paragraphs are incorporated by reference.
29. Section 302(a) of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, provides: “No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).
30. Defendant’s Website is a public accommodation within the definition of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7).
31. Under Section 302(b)(1) of Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations of an entity. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i).
32. Under Section 302(b)(1) of Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations, which is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals. 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(1)(A)(ii).
33. Under Section 302(b)(2) of Title III of the ADA, unlawful discrimination also includes, among other things: “a failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations; and a failure to take such steps as

may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(iii); *see also* 28 C.F.R. § 36.303(a).

34. Title III requires that “[a] public accommodation shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary to ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.” 28 C.F.R. § 36.303(c)(1). The regulation sets forth numerous examples of “auxiliary aids and services,” including “...accessible electronic and information technology; or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals who are blind or have low vision.” 28 C.F.R. § 36.303(b).

35. The acts alleged herein constitute violations of Title III of the ADA, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Plaintiffs, who are blind and have disabilities that substantially limit the major life activity of seeing within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1)(A) and (2)(A), has been denied full and equal access to the Websites. Plaintiffs have not been provided services that are provided to other patrons who are not disabled, and/or has been provided services that are inferior to the services provided to non-disabled persons. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy its discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

36. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures and rights set forth and incorporated therein, Plaintiffs request relief as set forth below.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for:

- a. A Declaratory Judgment that at the commencement of this action Defendant was in violation of the specific requirements of Title III of the ADA described above, and the relevant implementing regulations of the ADA, in that Defendant took no action that was reasonably calculated to ensure that its Website is fully accessible to, and independently usable by, blind individuals;
- b. A permanent injunction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 CFR § 36.504 (a) which directs Defendant to take all steps necessary to bring its Website into full compliance with the requirements set forth in the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that its Website is fully accessible to, and independently usable by, blind individuals, and which further directs that the Court shall retain jurisdiction for a period to be determined to ensure that Defendant has adopted and is following an institutional policy that will in fact cause Defendant to remain fully in compliance with the law—the specific injunctive relief requested by Plaintiffs is described more fully in Paragraph 6 above;
- c. Payment of costs of suit;
- d. Payment of reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR § 36.505; and
- e. The provision of whatever other relief the Court deems just, equitable and appropriate.

Dated: February 22, 2017

Respectfully Submitted,

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